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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1320



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## INTERNATIONAL

### U.S. COMPETITION WITH JAPAN, W. EUROPE FOR RESOURCES VIEWED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 24 Sep 82 pp 1-4

[Article by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, PRAVDA political analyst: "What Underlies the 'War for Resources'"]

[Text] The turn of the U.S. ruling circles from detente to confrontation was caused not only by their anti-Soviet strategy but also by the desire to affirm the United States' dominating role over other capitalist countries, and to subordinate the developing countries to U.S. diktat. At the same time, U.S. imperialism has been feverishly seeking for additional levers to pressurize its competitors, banking, in particular, on the problem of raw materials. The idea behind this is as follows: to take advantage of the aggravated international situation in order to place the major sources of raw-material and energy resources under American military control under the pretext of a "Soviet threat," and thereby, on the one hand, to put Western Europe and Japan into a position of dependence, and, on the other, to boost the policeman's role of the United States vis-a-vis the emergent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Speaking in the U.S. Congress in 1980, Alexander Haig, at that time future, and now former U.S. Secretary of State, said that the epoch of a war for resources had already begun.

The sense of this pronouncement was explained by Chairman of the Subcommittee on Mines and Mining of the House of Representatives James Santini. The U.S. foreign policy must be oriented to ensuring advantageous positions for the USA in this war, he said.

It is necessary to note here that the U.S. monopolies are accustomed to have indisputable advantages over their competitors in this sphere. First, the United States itself has an incomparably wider raw-material base than Western Europe and Japan. Second, after the war it had by far more vacant capital for expansion to other continents.

In the 1950's-1960's the American monopolies lay their hands on many mineral deposits in Asia, Africa and Latin America. At one time, their rapacious development resulted in a relative decline of the prices of mineral raw materials. This consolidated the survivals of colonialism in the world economic relations, the disproportions in the mechanism of international trade, which

adjudge the developing countries to the bondage of indebtedness while their mineral wealth is being despoiled.

The shifts in the correlation of forces between different poles of inter-imperialist rivalry have given a new aspect to the "war for resources." While in 1970 the United States produced more goods and services than the EEC countries and Japan in the aggregate, in 1980 the Common Market alone surpassed the USA in this indicator. But during that decade the EEC and Japan became even more dependent on imported raw materials and, hence, on foreign markets. The foreign-trade turnover of the Common Market countries exceeds that of the United States by nearly three times, though their aggregate GNP is just over the respective figure for the USA.

The fact that some Western powers depend on imported resources and, consequently, foreign trade more than others explains why they differ in their attitude to East-West trade and economic cooperation, the so-called North-South dialogue, that is, the efforts of the developing countries to establish a new international economic order, and other current international problems, especially the Middle East crisis.

As regards U.S. ruling circles, they regard the "war for resources" as a kind of spring-board for the attainment of their imperial goals. Once a leading oil exporter, the United States adopted a policy of conserving its own reserves and increasing the import of oil from other countries.

In 1980 the United States imported 270 million tons of oil, almost as much as the biggest oil importer, Japan. The Middle East accounted for less than 80 million tons, or 15 per cent of the United States' overall consumption, whereas the Common Market imported 67 per cent of all oil from the Middle East, and Japan even more.

If Middle East oil has no decisive role to play in the U.S. energy balance, why then did the United States declare the Persian Gulf a "sphere of vital interests?" Why did it send there its naval armada and set up a series of strongholds for its Rapid Deployment Force in immediate proximity to the region?

It would be naive to think that Washington is solicitous for the welfare of its allies. The Middle and Near East account for 50 per cent of oil production and 65 per cent of oil exports in the capitalist world. No wonder the Persian Gulf found itself in the focus of attention of the Washington strategists. They are escalating American military presence there for the objective which they ascribe to the Soviet Union when raising a hue and cry about alleged Soviet expansion in the warm seas. American imperialism wants to put its hand on the bloodline which feeds the economies of Western Europe and Japan in order to be able to dictate its conditions to them.

One of the reasons why Washington has taken such a hostile position on the construction of the Urengoi-Uzhgorod gas pipeline and the development of the resources in the Sakhalin shelf lies in the desire to prevent the allies from diversifying their energy supply sources and preserve their one-sided dependence on Middle East oil.

Of late it has become fashionable in Washington to call the south of Africa a "Persian gulf of minerals." Just as the West, the "thesis" runs, cannot live without Middle Eastern oil, so it cannot do in the "war for resources" without southern African strategic raw materials. Of special value for the U.S. military-industrial complex is the import of manganese, chromium and platinum from South Africa and cobalt from Zaire. American industry's dependence on these imported raw materials also influences Washington's approach to development of seabed resources (the Reagan administration refuses to sign a convention on the law of the sea, hoping to usurp the extraction of manganese and cobalt contained in deep-water nodules).

According to CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the US government has set up a task force for the elaboration of a strategic resources policy. It is upon the insistence of this group that the Reagan administration has openly taken the course for rapprochement with the South African racist regime.

The New York-based AFRICA REPORT magazine says that the "war for resources" doctrine has placed on the Washington administration's agenda a whole complex of measures of a political and military nature. These would include establishing a "special relationship" with such leading suppliers of strategic raw materials as Saudi Arabia and South Africa, increasing the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean basin, preparing the Rapid Deployment Force for operations to protect oil fields and mines (that is, seize them) and, finally, creating a presidential advisory council on primary resources.

To this list one could add support for reactionary regimes in the developing countries rich in minerals, as well as stepped-up penetration by American capital into the extracting industries of Canada and Mexico.

A new motif can now be heard in Washington's official propaganda: the United States has turned into an "island state" dependent on imports, so that its "vital interests" have acquired a global character.

There is certainly more to it than just the USA's current 33 per cent share of the world consumption of mineral resources. Behind the attempts to capture key bridgeheads in the mounting "war for resources" clearly stand out the imperial ambitions of Washington, its striving to dominate over Western Europe and Japan and keep the young states of Africa, Asia and Latin America under the neocolonialist yoke. (PRAVDA, 24 September)

CSO: 1812/2

## INTERNATIONAL

### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NATIONALITY RELATIONS UNDER SOCIALISM HELD AT RIGA

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Jun 82 p 2

[Information Item: "An Improvement of Patriotic and International Education"]

[Text] The All-Union Practical Scientific Conference "The Development of National Relations Under Mature Socialism. The Experience and Problems of Patriotic and International Education" continued its work here today.

Reports were heard by the following at the plenary session: the First Secretary of the Komi CPSU obkom I. P. Morozov, the Deputy Chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Danail Glavinov, the Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the United States Communist Party Central Committee James Jackson, the Member of the Hungarian Socialist Party Central Committee and Rector of its Higher Political School Iozhef Sabo, the Deputy Chief of the Ideological Department of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Yanush Yanitski, the Deputy Chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Section of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee Zdenek Kral, the Deputy Chief of the Department of Revolutionary Orientation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Oscar Domenech, the Deputy Chief of the Department for the Affairs of Nationalities of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Le Vu, the Member of the Mongolian Peoples' Workers' Party Central Committee and Director of its Institute of Social Sciences Badamin Lkhamsuren, the Member of the Political Committee of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Ireland Edward Glekin, the Member of the National Democratic Party of Austria Central Committee and Chief of its Propaganda, Agitation, and Education Department F. M. Dekhneshin, the Professor at the Academy of Social Sciences of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Iogannes Tsel't, the Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Canadian Communist Party Peter Boychuk, the Representative from the Communist Party of India Nayda Bkhaskar, the Representative from the Commission on the Organization of the Ethiopian Workers' Party Yetefesakh Alema, and the Representative of the Yemen Socialist Party Abdel' Gani Maktari.

The conference's 11 sections considered the concrete questions of the development of national relations under mature socialism, and the experience and problems of patriotic and international education in the light of the principles of the 25th CPSU Congress, and responded to the greetings of Comrade L. I.

Brezhnev. The conference participants acquainted themselves with the experience of patriotic and international education in the party organizations of Soviet Latvia and visited labor collectives.

On 30 June the conference will continue its work.

2959

CSO: 1800/834

## INTERNATIONAL

### 'ISLAMIC ECONOMY' EXPLAINED TO CURIOUS READER

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 10 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by M. Kushin, candidate of economic sciences: "'The Islamic Economy': What Does This Mean?"]

[Text] In recent years there has been a marked activation of various social movements within and about Islam. People write about a "renaissance in Islam" and even "an explosion of Islamic rebirth" in Iran. Attempts are observed to introduce Islamic principles into public life, form an "Islamic state," build "Islamic socialism," create an "Islamic economy," and start out along the "third Islamic path." The term "Islamic world" has now entered the political vocabulary. I would like to read a commentary on this subject. (signed) D. Nikolayev, Minsk.

The facts about this "world" are as follows. The geography extends from the Atlantic coastline of Africa to the eastern end of Asia. Muslims make up a majority in 35 countries and in 18 others they constitute an influential minority. The number of believers is 500 to 800 million, more than 90 percent of whom are peasants, the semiproletariat and lower stratas of the urban petty bourgeoisie. The state organization extends across a broad spectrum, with revolutionary-democratic regimes at one end and feudal-theocratic monarchies at the other. Politically, some wage a consistent antiimperialist, anticolonial struggle while others subserviently follow in the wake of a pro-West, pro-American orientation.

Thus, the "politicization" of Islam is a major event in today's uneasy world. The reasons for the rebirth of Islam lie in its natural features and in the special sociocultural conditions in the development of the Muslim region. Let us deal with the fact that Islam regulates virtually all aspects of communal life--standards of human behavior in society, questions of family and marriage, inheritance, attitudes toward the outside world; and it also largely determines the social structure of society, the legal situation, economic relations, public morals and the consciousness of believers. In contrast to other religions, Islam may be regarded as a "way of life" formed on the basis of dogma and tradition. Hence its stronger influence on the secular world. For example, the moral and political prestige of the Islamic 'ulema (theologians) is so high that the religious instructions that they issue (the fatwa) on any given issue in public life are carried out by the faithful even if they contradict civil law.

The Muslim finds the sources of his economic views and actions in the Koran--the chief book of the dogma of Islam--and in the Sunnah--a collection of the sayings and acts of Mohamed. The leader of the Iran revolution, the ayatollah (the highest religious title) R. Khamenei, wrote that "the Koran contains a hundred more verses on social problems than on questions of performing ceremonies."

The basis of any economy, and hence of politics, is the position on property. The quintessence of Marxism is the abolition of private ownership. But from this viewpoint, in Islam private property is as sacred as a man's life. The Koran says: "To some we gave preference over others." In the Sunnah, the idea of a single attitude toward the rich and the poor is stated extremely decisively: all Muslims are brothers. Modern concepts of "economic justice in Islam" stand guard over private property and freedom of entrepreneurial efforts. Behind this lie the interests of most Muslims who are petty producers of goods.

Islam sends out the call: "Be steadfast in your own righteousness." They try to attain equality with the aid of purifying almsgiving (zakyata) which every rich man must do (at a set minimum of 2 to 10 percent of his worth). The money collected must go to the poor, orphans, widows, the disabled and so forth. The Koran speaks out against usury and in favor of dividing property among inheritors. In the opinion of the priests, all this "takes the sting out of economic inequality." But economic life develops not according to the laws of Mohamed but according to the laws discovered by Marxism-Leninism. V.I. Lenin stressed that without the abolition of private property it can only be a question of a false equality between owner and nonowner, between the well-fed and the starving, between the exploiter and the exploited. "Islamic socialism" has not been built in a single country where there has been "islamization" of the economy (Pakistan, Egypt), where they placed their hopes in the philanthropy of the "moneybags" and built utopian projects and forbade interest on loans. Under present conditions it would be more correct for the Muslim countries to set out on a path of socialist orientation (Syria). At the Tashkent Islamic Conference, the chairman of the Spiritual Administration of Caucasias M. Kekkiyev said that "the behests of the prophet Mohamed have been embodied in the life of Soviet people. We have no exploitation, there are no owning and nonowning classes, and all are equal before Allah and the Constitution."

In the leading centers of Islamic thought, however, (Cairo, Karachi, Mecca) things have been decided otherwise. The concept of "the third Islamic path" has been born. "Islam preaches the golden mean," they have started to say in the Muslim press. "It acts both against capitalism and against communism." Religious figures have decided that the panacea for all social ills will be the islamization of all aspects of social life, and at the same time of the individual. The Koran, it turns out, was given "for all times and peoples." "The Koran is the constitution for all mankind." "There is no need for new legislation," writes R. Khamenei, "we simply need to enforce the laws already created for you. This will save much time and effort."

Those expressing the interests of the petty bourgeois strata of the Muslim countries have begun to allow the possibility of expropriating the property of major exploiters in order to insure conditions in which the petty producers "can make their way in the world" while retaining private property. The principle of the "mixed economy" lies at the basis of "the Islamic path of development." One example is the Iranian

model of the "tawhid economy" (the tawhid is the dogma on there being one god). Property is sacred and its supreme owner is Allah. Muslim private ownership is of a pious nature but some restrictions of the owner's rights are possible in the interests of society. Public ownership--state and cooperative--is recognized along with private ownership. The most important factor is the "harmonious combination" of all three forms, insuring that none of them becomes the leading form. To defend this the thesis about the sacredness and lawfulness exclusively "labor ownership" is put forward. This is the way that sura No 53 of the Koran is now interpreted: "And that man can have nothing but what he strives for." The state has the task of regulating economic activity on the scale of the entire society and also of opposing monopoly tendencies. The most important instrument in supporting the economy of "equality and justice" is the tax system according to the Koran. In Iran private banks and insurance companies, the power, mining, aviation, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical industries and automotive and shipbuilding industries and a number of food and light industry enterprises have been nationalized.

In addition to the interests of the petty bourgeoisie and the middle strata, in the "Islamic economy" the requirements of the radical Muslim groupings and representatives of the bourgeois landlord circles are also reflected. The latter try to underpin the "business ethic" with religious arguments. The Koran and the Sunnah are contradictory. They may be interpreted in different ways. In the bourgeois versions the stress is laid on the inviolability of private property and attempts are made to sidestep the Koran's ban on charging interest for loans and create an aura of piety about trade and entrepreneurial effort. The economic program of the radicals is extremely diffuse and obscure. Both capitalism and socialism are repudiated, but no kind of ordered economic structure is proposed in their place. Both extreme poverty and extreme richness are excluded. And it is proposed to adhere to Islamic prescriptions to do this.

Analysis of the theory of the "Islamic economy" by Soviet scientists shows that on the whole priority is given to a procapitalist path of development.

The concepts of economic development worked out in the riverbed of Islam leave an impression of profound differences in the ideological-political views of their creators. At the 26th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev drew attention to the fact that under the banner of Islam a war of liberation has been unleashed while at the same time reaction is operating under Islamic slogans. "The main thing is the aims that they pursue. Consequently, the whole thing depends on the actual content of any given movement."

9642

CSO: 1800/1261

## INTERNATIONAL

### SOVIET SOCIOLOGIST HOPES FOR INCREASED COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN SCHOLARS

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 3

Interview with Mikk Kharriyevich Titma, chairman of the Baltic Branch of the Soviet Sociological Association, on upcoming Mexico sociology congress, by S. Kalabin; date and place not specified: "On the Eve of the World Forum of Sociologists"]

[Text] "Sociological Theory and Social Practice"; this is the theme of the 10th World Sociological Congress that is to take place 16 through 21 August in Mexico. Forums similar to this are held once every 4 years with UNESCO support by the International Sociological Association (MSA) which also includes the Soviet Sociological Association (SSA). The honor of representing it at the Mexico world congress has fallen to representatives from the Estonian SSR. In this connection we talked to the chairman of the Baltic Branch of the SSA, chief of the Department of Philosophy and Sociology at the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of History, doctor of philosophical sciences professor M. Titma.

[Question] First, Mikk Kharriyevich, let me thank you for agreeing to this interview despite the fact that you are so busy, with your flight leaving tomorrow. However, you do not appear to be experiencing any "preflight" nervousness, probably because you already have experience here. This is not your first trip to a world forum of sociologists, is it?

[Answer] That is quite correct. In 1978 I was part of the Soviet delegation at the 9th World Sociological Congress that took place in Upsala (Sweden). The contribution made by the sociologists from the Baltic Branch of the SSA to the work of that congress was assessed at its worth by the leadership of our association: today one in three of the Soviet participants going to the Mexico congress is a member of the group organized by the SSA Baltic Branch, which includes Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian scientists.

[Question] Can you tell us about your Estonian colleagues and what they are doing?

[Answer] With pleasure. A. Soydla is chief of the Estonian SSR Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department; P. Kenkman and E. Tiyt, specialists in the field of the sociology of youth and family, are representing

the Tartu State University. M. Pavel'son is engaged in a study of regional development; E. Rannik will present a report on the results from a study of leisure time; and M. Arvisto from the Tallinn Pedagogical Institute imeni Ed. Vil'de, is studying the sociology of sports. I shall speak on questions of the social-class makeup of society and also lead the work of a special discussion group.

[Question] How will the work of the congress be organized?

[Answer] The program for the Mexico congress drawn up during MSA meetings in Budapest, Tbilisi and Brussels, includes the opening and three plenary sessions on a given theme, 36 scientific symposiums and work by a number of special groups. Some 38 research committees, each of which is to hold six to eight meetings, will operate within the framework of the congress.

In contrast to earlier forums, on this occasion considerably more time will be devoted to committee meetings, which reflects the growing role of these permanent organs in the activity of the MSA. This means that we shall be busy in Mexico, working 12-hour days.

[Question] How were preparations made for the congress?

[Answer] The Soviet organizing committee jointly with the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociological Research and the SSA did much preparatory work for the congress. Some 60 reports form the basis of a two-volume collective monograph entitled "Soviet Sociology" which has been made available to all those participating in the forum. The Soviet organizing committee coordinated its own preparatory work with that of the organizing committees and scientific establishments of the socialist countries. The efforts of the representatives of the social sciences in the countries of the socialist community have been aimed at revealing, in accordance with the congress program, the interrelations between scientific studies and social practice, and at showing the growing role of Marxist-Leninist sociology in socialist society and contemporary life and its transformation on the principles of peace and humanism.

Since its inception Marxist sociology has been organically linked with the class struggle of the proletariat and all workers for the triumph of the cause of peace and social progress. The aims of this struggle and the political and ethical values for which this struggle is waged, as convincingly shown in the classics of Marxism-Leninism, reflect objective trends in mankind's historical development. The deeper, more complete and more objective social knowledge, the greater the success it enjoys in substantiating the historical correctness of communism and as a guide for action. This conclusion, tested by many years of experience, is now more topical than ever before.

[Question] What results do you expect from the congress?

[Answer] A deepening of contacts with colleagues, in particular those from the socialist countries. Both the substantiation of predictions and the discovery of mechanisms involved in the development of processes are possible only on the basis of empirical studies covering major regions and of a fundamental nature. It was the urgent requirement to conduct such studies that was one of the reasons for creating the "Evolution of the Social Structure in the Socialist Community. Social

Planning and Prediction" problem commission for multilateral cooperation among the academies of sciences in the socialist countries. Within the framework of this commission's activities a study was recently completed on the student contingent in the Baltic union republics, in which Estonian sociologists played a very active part.

We hope to broaden contacts with sociologists from Scandinavia and the United States. Western researchers have achieved great successes in work on methods of research and the accumulation and processing of empirical material. Guided by the instructions of Lenin, Marxist sociologists make use of everything positive achieved by bourgeois sociology, but in so doing they must "be able to cut out the reactionary trend, and know how to follow their own line and to fight against the entire line of the forces and classes that are hostile to us." I hope that despite a certain political pressure and the attempts by the U.S. administration to hamper the development of cooperation between scientists in the socialist and capitalist countries, the congress will be a proof of the businesslike cooperation and interested, unbiased attitudes of all its participants.

9642

CSO: 1800/1248

## INTERNATIONAL

### INDIAN WRITER DENIES RELIGIOUS, NATIONAL OPPRESSION IN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 17 September 1982 on page 4 publishes a 300-word report by AZERINFORM correspondent L. Gol'dshteyn entitled "In the Eyes of an Indian Writer," recounting the activities and comments of Dalpat Singh Mehta. "On 16 September K.A. Khalilov, Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, received the writer." Mehta is in the USSR to work on a book for Progress Publishers, "The USSR in an Indian's Eyes," and is planning a similar book on Azerbaijan for the Baku publishing house Yazychy. He is quoted on his favorable impressions of life in Baku. "Foreign propaganda, the writer continued, has often made assertions about the 'regimentation of life' in the Soviet Union, including religion. However, after meeting with the sheyk-ul-Islam of the Muslims of the Transcaucasus and after visiting a mosque, I understood that this is at the very least a delusion...Bourgeois Sovietologists, D.S. Mehta says, cannot resist talking over and over about the policy of Russification supposedly being carried out in the USSR. But these accusations are also absolutely groundless. I have become convinced that the conditions for the development of the national language, literature, art and filmmaking have been created in Azerbaijan, and that this in turn furthers the development of culture overall in the Soviet Union."

CSO: 1807/4-P

## INTERNATIONAL

### BRIEFS

LATIN AMERICAN STUDENTS IN BAKU--(AZERINFORM)--A delegation of the continental organization of Latin American students, headed by the organization's president, Jorje Consales, spent four days in our republic. The guests were received by Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee secretary G.A. Gasanov. On 12 September the guests left Baku. [Excerpts] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Sep 82 p 3]

CSO: 1807/4-P

## NATIONAL

### OBKOM SECRETARY ON NEED FOR 'KIND AND EXACTING' LEADERSHIP STYLE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by V. Lomakin, first secretary of the Primorskiy CPSU Kraykom: "A Kind and Exacting Word"]

[Excerpts] ... The first phase of the deep water Eastern Port became operational a year ahead of time in Vrangelya Bay. After the festivities we congratulated L. Yefimikov, the chief of the "Dal'morgidrostroy" Trust.

"Well, Leonid Iosifovich, you can now go on vacation, rest -- you have earned it."

You should have seen the man's face! It turns out that he has not heard a kind word addressed to him for years-- only: "Pay attention", "Explain", "a dressing down ...." For example, the Nakhodkinskiy CPSU Gorkom inflicted five punishments on him in one summer during the pre-commissioning period.

What is this -- an accident? A thoughtless habit of punishing or work style? Probably the second. The method of "turning the screws" is not used only in Nakhodka. The personal file of even a talented production commander does not at times escape a long list of punishments. Sometimes, the party bureaus make him answerable during their session; sometimes, they record a reprimand in the party committee. However, a man is not iron. You see, his nerves will give out and his health will be shaken.

Why are we not always considerate of the director? You see, we truly say that he is the chief organizer of production. The plant, the factory, the field, the construction area -- here, the country's wealth is created and the spiritual essence of each individual and of the entire collective in general is formed. How important is the role of the one who has been assigned here as the commander, and how heavy is his burden?! Our party responsibility to have him feel self-confident and act correctly is great. This will not be achieved by only shouting.

No, we are not talking about a liberal all-forgivingness of those who violate the norms of our life. There is a firm rule: He has committed an offense -- make him responsible in all strictness. It is necessary to increase party exactingness and demandingness. However, a great deal in our work nevertheless also depends on the cordiality of human intercourse. It is possible to say that this is in the blood of communists.

The rearing of a leader is not a simple task. Here, party organizations must continually follow firm party reference points and see both his strong and weak points when promoting an individual. However, how can they be seen? Sometimes, I ask young kraykom workers: You go on business trips, you study personnel, you form a reserve for promotion, you look at the capabilities of these people, however, what information do you use, and from where do you get it? For example, do you visit the homes of those whom we plan to promote? They reply: It was not convenient somehow.... But why was it not convenient? No, you drop in, you select a convenient pretext, and you see what kind of a man our promoted worker is among his family and what his wife and children are like. And you compare: Does his "official" image coincide with your personal perception. It is necessary to know more about an individual; then there will be fewer mistakes in promotions.

It is impossible to solve any of these questions hastily -- especially when selecting cadre. If a position has become open in an enterprise and a great deal of fuss is begun about whom to appoint-- this is disorder. There should always be a dependable tried and tested reserve. True, we have still not put everything straight in this work. However, we now wrack our brains less frequently over whom to replace an experienced worker with when it becomes necessary to do this.

When speaking about the preparation, assignment and indoctrination of leaders, one must constantly remember the training of cadre. Schools for the party-economic aktiv in the rayons and cities of the kray have been created by us and are operating. We are quite concerned about the training of the leaders and members of elective organs in the trade unions and the Komsomol. Interviews with the economic leaders in the kraykom and their trips to progressive enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the best party organizations have become a practice. You see, we talk to them, our respected comrades; we compare; and we adopt what is valuable. The retraining of personnel in courses in the kraykom, higher party schools, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, and the branch courses, which are conducted by the ministries and departments, play an important role.

In conclusion, however, I would like to say: No matter how theoretically prepared and confident in his knowledge and abilities any director may be, each one needs a kind and exacting word and kind attention towards himself. I know from personal experience that such an attitude binds an individual more and forces him to treat the work sector, which has been entrusted to him, more responsibly.

8802

CSO: 1800/1293

## NATIONAL

### INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES TO NEWSPAPER CRITICISM OFTEN SLOW, INCOMPLETE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Aug 82 p 2

[Article L. Aleksandrov: "We Examined the Article ...."; words rendered in capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] We have already written in our newspaper about answers which are written for the sake of form only. They are short and as alike as two peas in a pod. They are also extremely detailed when many reasons are listed in the justification and when the guilty ones are the very people, who are "independent" of the situation being criticised, and cooperating, neighboring and other departments. We have also written about answers, which are written for the sake of form only where the authors take an offended pose. Today, we are forced once again to turn to this subject because it is troubling our readers. The readers want to know exactly and in a timely fashion what steps have been taken and how much the state of affairs has changed for the better after the criticism.

"After examining the article, the criticism was recognized as correct and steps are being taken." Many replies begin this or almost this way. Furthermore, we find either a listing of specific steps which have been taken, or streamlined formulas. In the second case, the impression is created that the main goal of the authors of the reply is the reply itself. The reply is like an end in itself and like a self-sufficing form. The main thing is to "react".

For example, here is a document which was sent from Perm. The Permskoye "Kommunar" Production Association thinks that the article "A Line in the Plan", which was published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, correctly points out the "slow nature of the work to carry out and incorporate measures for mechanizing manual labor in the plant". The reasons are immediately listed: First, second.... We will not weary the reader with the technical details. We will only say that the board of directors mentions mastery of serial production of a new machine as the reason which is interfering with the mechanization of manual labor. However, you see, this mastery in all likelihood would have been quicker and more effective if manual labor had been reduced to the minimum in the plant. Nevertheless, the reply cites, strange as it may seem, the antagonistic contradiction between the preparation for the output of the new machine and the mechanization of manual labor. Having cited the work on the new item as the reason which is interfering with the simplification of manual labor, the board of directors reports: "At the same time, concrete steps to incorporate the measures, which have been provided for by the 1982 plan, are being taken by the plant".

Concrete measures which have been provided for by the plan. This phrase resounds in many replies. It is so comfortable behind this streamlined wording. They have sort of reacted, but everything goes on as before.

Sometimes the answer to a request drowns in unessential details which are really interesting only to those who are shedding light on the work style of the enterprise.

"What To Answer a Brigade Leader" -- thus was titled an article about the poor quality delivery of plate steel by the Rustavskiy Metallurgical Plant to the Balakovskaya nuclear power plant construction project. We found out many interesting details from the official reply which was signed by the plant director, O. N. Suladze. How the chief of the production department, Comrade Spivakovskiy, being in the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy met with Comrade Savkin in the middle of April. How he accidentally found out that the plates, which had been sent, were not suited for the consumer. How he had promised to send "competent representatives of the plant to Saratovgesstroy to determine the quality of the plate steel which had been produced by the plant". Later on in the reply, it tells how the chief of the mill, Comrade Ebralidze, and the chief of the shop's technical control department, Comrade Tabukashvili, went to Saratov. Upon their return to the plant, the comrades confirmed the information that grade "3 semi-tempered" is not suitable for the Saratovites; and, therefore, a joint decision was made to return this metal to the plant and to send "Saratovgesstroy" "3 tempered" steel. The style of the reply, just as the grade of the steel, is tempered and flowing. There are also other particulars, details and items with the mention of names, dates and places of meetings in it. However, there is no reply to the main question: What does the plant plan to do to provide quality metal rhythmically and accurately to the consumers? Of course, there is also no explanation of what these trips of "competent people" from the Caucasus to the Volga costs the plant . . . .

A business-like and constructive solution for the questions which are raised in editorial articles, just as clear replies, is necessary not only for the editorial staffs and not only for the readers. They are necessary for the collective of that very establishment, department and enterprise which sends the reply. An honest, self-critical and realistic evaluation of the situation which has taken shape, a courageous recognition of errors, an accurate and business-like approach to their elimination, a thorough analysis of the reasons which are preventing work on a level equal to modern tasks -- all this makes a large impression on the collective and exerts an enormous indoctrinating influence. If the enterprise workers see that the directors are writing for the sake of form only and are beating the air, they themselves will not display selflessness, initiative and responsiveness. They will not try to fulfill their duties conscientiously and with spirit. They CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work" points out that where criticism and self-criticism are not regarded with necessary respect, direct harm is inflicted on the activity of the masses.

Criticism is not sugar. Of course, it does not delight the one being criticized. However, it helps the task. It is necessary to accept it as a help. In some replies, directors frankly and openly do not promise a rapid solution to the

problems. "The question of supplying the population with barrel containers is in the oblispolkom for a decision," A. K. Sorokin, deputy board chairman of Rospotrebsoyuz replies to the article "Late for the Season". However, I doubt whether the population of Magadan Oblast is satisfied with this reply. You see, the people are interested not in where the "question is" at the present time but in where the concrete barrels and tubs are.

In replying to this same article, the Nal'chikskiy party gorkom readily admits that "there are interruptions in the trade of blades, bathing suits, sewn and knitted items, cotton dresses, bathrobes, sports shirts, shoes, and sports and OTHER goods" during the summer season in the health resorts of Kabardino-Balkariya.

So much has already been enumerated that the question arises: What is meant by OTHER?

They also replied to this same article from Magadan where an unresolved problem with shorts and bathing suits had also arisen. They replied that the collegium of the trade administration plans to hear the question of the work of the service for studying state industrial trade demand in September of this year".

Here, you see how far it is possible to go. The stores, which deal in goods for vacationers, were unprepared for the summer season; empty shelves in all of them are in view; the brief northern summer is also coming to an end -- but the directors of the oblast trade administration are planning to hear the question of the service for studying demand in SEPTEMBER!

We are also self-critical. We admit that our criticism at times does not hit the specific ones guilty of shortcomings. This provides them an opportunity to escape with general arguments, without taking effective steps. It also happens as follows: The newspaper article is not sufficiently competent and conclusive. This permits individual directors to evade responsibility by citing "objective" reasons and cooperating departments.

Incidentally, about cooperating departments. It seems that individual directors are grateful for the fact of their existence! There is, at least, someone to refer to: It is not I who is guilty, but they. "The problem of turning over glassware has been on the agenda for several years and the trouble is not in the least in the poor use of Rhine glass bottles by the enterprises of the food industry", the deputy minister of the RSFSR food industry, Comrade V. A. Malyshko, reports to the editorial staff in answering the article "Profile of Glassware". Later on in the reply, he talks about the incorrect planning of returnable bottle resources by the RSFSR Ministry of Trade. When it had examined the article "Gasoline Account", the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products reported with relief that the requirement for motor vehicle gas is determined not by the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products but "in accordance with the methodology and prescribed procedure for compiling the national economic plan -- by the ministries and departments, who are the consumers of oil products, and by the planning organs".

We will gladly trust V. A. Malyshko and V. V. Razumov, the first deputy chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products. However, the solution of the question, the very essence of the matter, troubles the reader. The reader is not interested in how the cooperating departments distribute their duties. He aches in his heart for the state property. In all likelihood, cooperating and very close departments, who are in the final analysis working on one common task, could effectively exchange opinions on the substance of the question which is being raised, and think about how to solve it better.

Don't let the reader form the impression that the editorial staff mainly receives formal replies. No, the majority of the replies to the editorial staff testify that the facts, which have been cited in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, are carefully and thoroughly studied and discussed, the guilty ones are punished, and -- as a rule -- efficient and effective steps are taken. For example, the reply, which was received from the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises in answer to the article "With the Least Number" serves as an example of such a serious response. Here, the concrete and effective measures, which have been adopted to further improve the brigade system and to intensify the work of spreading the initiative of the progressive brigades and construction and assembly organizations of Sverdlovsk Oblast who have decided to work under the slogan "The Five-Year Task of the Brigade -- With the Least Staff", are enumerated.

A reply to the editorial staff. Not only the newspaper waits for it. Our reader, a very attentive person and one who is intolerant of shortcomings, waits for the reply -- a reader who considers all the country's affairs his own vital work. When the newspaper comes out with analytical or critical material, the reader naturally raises the question: What next? Would that organizations, departments, enterprises, and the specific individuals, who are responsible for the shortcomings and errors, for the violations and abuses, for the negligence and indifference, and for other negative phenomenon, be completely interested in taking the necessary steps and giving accurate and business-like answers in response to criticism.

8802

CSO: 1800/1290

## NATIONAL

### READERS CALL FOR GREATER WORKER DISCIPLINE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 3

[Article: "A Problem For the Sociologists"]

[Text] On 23 July, the newspaper published an article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences N. Bokarev under the headline "Accounting for Absenteeism". The article aroused the readers to an emotional and interesting discussion about strengthening labor discipline. The readers were unanimous in their opinions: The escapades of drunkards and shirkers have been endured enough; it is necessary to find effective ways to keep them in check. We are publishing several letters below.

#### How Much Does Absenteeism Cost?

Indeed, how much does it cost? Is it impossible to calculate specifically -- with an indication for the enterprise and for the "live" shirker-- in rubles and kopecks how much one absence from work costs? How much he should have given (not received!) and what sum he took away from the plant, the consumer and the country by his absenteeism? It is possible not to point out his name in a newspaper, but here -- in the plant and in the shop -- I would write it in large letters: "So-and-so yesterday stole so many rubles from the state". I am confident that the inclination toward absenteeism would disappear from many people for a long time.

A. Takanayev

Leningrad

#### Decisive Measures Are Needed

I have worked for 43 years, and I want to say frankly and as a worker: There is sufficient dry-nursing of a shirker. You see, at times, he simply laughs at us. A scolding? Please! A transfer to lower paying work? Dismissal? It does not frighten him for he has no doubt that work will be found for him without fail and in the same enterprise. I have specific proposals. First, when hiring a shirker, pay for his work one-two ratings lower and keep the withheld wages in an account during the trial period (for example, one or two years). When he has successfully

passed the trial period, let him receive what he has earned. If he shirks work or decides to quite, let him be satisfied with what he has received. Second, let his vacation be shortened by the same number of days that he missed work. You see, he has already "used them for rest".

A. Vorontsov

Magnitogorsk

#### Do Not Skim Over an Individual

Dear Editors! I always read your newspaper attentively. You pose questions which are critical and burning and which force one to think. I bring the more interesting issues to work and recommend that others read them. It happens that we read and discuss them together. So it was with N. Bokarev's article "Accounting for Absenteeism".

I have worked as an expert on construction projects for 30 years and well know what even one shirker or drunkard is in a work shift. He is the disruption of smooth operations, the running about in search for a replacement and in a bad mood all day. In addition, the carouser aims at distracting others from work: It is boring to have a hangover alone.

However, here is what I am thinking. Sometimes, we ourselves push an individual to violate discipline. Many youth, including those from the village, are coming to the construction project. Two drivers are working for us -- both former agricultural machine operators. With what yearning does one of them look at the unmowed field! I ask why did he leave the village? It seems that the young lad made an error in work and the chairman shouted at him. Yes, at our construction site, a different leader begins the morning with a shout and ends the evening with it. Why am I writing about this? Here is why. It is necessary to treat youth with care. You see, it is the nature of youth to err. Why do we, at times, forget about such a human quality as kindness? Any director should master the art of handling people.

Yu. Kochetkov

Izhevsk

#### A Covering Detachment for Slovenliness

As a member of the shop committee, I have had more than once an occasion to investigate violators of discipline, drunkards and shirkers. These people are different. Some bitterly regret what happened. You see, he is bitterly ashamed that an individual stumbled. You believe these people, and they justify this trust. For example, here is Nikolay Primakovskiy. The matter had come down to a dismissal. However, they believed in him and kept him in the collective. He gave up drinking and is now an excellent worker. However, there are also those whom "You will not move by words" and will not frighten with a dismissal. Yes, Article 33 of the Code of Labor Laws is accurately entered into the shirker's work book,

but after some time he is working again, representing another organization and even boasting about it: They say, I only gained from the dismissal. Here are the words of an RSMU-8 worker in our plant (I quote): "They take us with three articles; it is only with the fourth that they screw up their faces with displeasure". It seems to me that it is time to adopt a provision where, if a drunkard has been subjected to administrative punishment twice, then the following influence measure should be adopted -- six months of compulsory treatment. It is necessary to put out a reliable legal covering detachment against slovenliness.

O. Rusanov

Verkhnedneprovskiy Village, Smolensk Oblast

8802

CSO: 1800/1286

## NATIONAL

### 'ILLEGAL' ACTIVITIES OF CATHOLICS IN USSR'S WESTERN BORDERLANDS SCORED

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 18 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by V. Levin, BELTA correspondent: "'Holy' Fathers and Children: Atheism, Religion, and the Present"]

[Text] Now that man has left his traces on the moon, can live and work for a long time in orbiting space stations, and explores that outer space which not so long ago had yet been unreachable but now is so near, it is difficult to conceive that there are still individuals who sincerely believe in mystic, occult forces. At the close of the 20th century this seems to be an ancient superstition. But such is the inertia of human thought that it is not so simple to abandon notions which, generation after generation, had been hammered into the minds of people lacking knowledge of the laws of nature and human existence.

The process of the mass abandonment of religion is irreversible. It is dreaded more than anything else by the activists of the clergy. The loss of its influence on the popular masses means that the church in the West at present no longer can completely fulfill its functions in defending the bourgeois system of society. Even Vatican statistics has to admit that, each year, more than 150,000 Catholics cut their ties to the church. Among workers, nearly all males 20 to 50 years old do not attend [Catholic] churches. Quite a few thousand requests to resign, submitted by deans of cathedrals, have piled up in the chancellery of the Roman Pontiff.

This alarms the higher dignitaries at the Vatican as well as, incidentally, those of the other denominations. They have to explore new ways of keeping the reins in their hands, adapting themselves somehow to reality. After all, the church is an instrument of political struggle which imperialism is in no way willing to lose.

The Voice of America, the BBC, Deutsche Welle, and other radio stations known for their anti-Soviet orientation, as well as more than 10 religious radio stations (Radio Vatican, Voice of AND, and others) each day beam "sacred" broadcasts laced with falsehoods hostile to socialism and provide instructions to their "clients." The aims of such religious-propaganda broadcasts were candidly characterized by L. Marx, former director of the U. S. Information Agency: "The transistor radio helps people to be in contact with other people, other countries, and other ideas. In practice this means that they can be... taught, and that they can be given ideas."

While on a suburban train I happened to observe the following scene: a group of passengers gathered in the middle of the coach and turned on a portable tape recorder which played back chorales, psalms, and "sacred" songs. They were surrounded by curious onlookers, which resulted in "inspired" talks about the holy [Roman Catholic] church and the faith.

It is no rare occurrence to meet wandering "missionaries" armed with modern transistor radios. Is it something fortuitous and harmless?

This question is answered by the instructions printed in the various religious publications from the West which, by fair means and foul, bourgeois propaganda is infiltrating into our country. Consider the following excerpts from these instructions: "The principal means of missionary work is preaching on any suitable occasion: at the enterprise, in the field, en route to work."

"The talk should be conducted skillfully....

"We should be familiar with world events so that we may discuss circumstantially any current topic...."

So this is where the preachers come from, and whose instructions they are carrying out.

Father Petravichus from the Lithuanian village of Dubichay cruises in his limousine through certain rayons of Grodno Oblast. There is no way you can regard this as tourist trips. The "holy" father is drawn to the villages in which stand decrepit Catholic churches. Such visits are followed by going from door to door and demanding of the population funds for repairing the church buildings. The "holy" father himself does not, of course, go with a tin cup from house to house. This is done by volunteers whom he authorizes. But this is plainly a violation of the legislation governing religious cults.

When inside an existing religious temple, a church dignitary or a member of the church council has the right to turn to the faithful with the request to offer funds for repairing the temple or for other needs of the temple. It is up to the faithful themselves whether or not they want to contribute their hard-earned rubles. But going from house to house is, on the one hand, plain extortion and, on the other, a propaganda activity conducted outside the walls of the cultist building. In both cases the law is being broken.

The extremist-leaning servitors of the church these days devote special attention to children and teenagers. On this matter, one of the instructions drafted by the West's special services states as follows: "Tell children of the divine might. Their little hearts and minds will be fascinated."

Now let us consider how these instructions are being carried out. The Roman Catholic priest Cheslav Kuchinskiy from the village of Shemetovo in Myadel'skiy Rayon is known for having no equal when it comes to violating cult laws. He has, generally speaking, a disdainful attitude toward the principles of Soviet legislation, which he interprets in his own manner.

Recently he has been seized by a passion: he demanded that children strew his path with flowers during Catholic holidays. To this end, the church council began especially to choose children from among the families of believers. Later, the priest ordered that the faithful bring children to him more often than to school. In the church they should confess to him almost every week.

Father Cheslav announced: "When the holy virgin Mary went to church, she led the boy Jesus by the hand. A rotten apple grows into a savage, and what will an unbelieving apple grow into?"

Such utterances by the priest have resulted in that some parents have begun to drag their sons and daughters by force to church services against their will, threatening: "If you don't go to the church, you'll get no supper."

And in the rayon there appeared a school whose existence was, of course, unknown to the department of public education. The only instructor in that school became a Ya. Subko, a former linen-room clerk at the Svirsk hospital. Yadviga Eduardovna chucked sheets and blankets in favor of "educational" activities. To put it nicely, the seeds she began to sow have not been those of reason and light. She lured to her home children in the 5th to 7th grades under various pretexts, for religious talks and to teach them to memorize the texts of prayers. The most diligent ones among them she rewarded with candy and promises of interesting trips. Now it so happened that the "tourist" itineraries of Subko led to the Mikhalishkinskiy Roman Catholic church where children were made to participate in religious services.

Galina and Viktor Sh., as well as Anya M. and Tereza B. went there several times. Subko impressed on the children: "Say no word to your parents about our lessons. There's no need for them to know."

A similar "school" was organized by Ye. Set'ko, the organist at the Kremyanitskiy church in Zel'venskiy Rayon. She visited the homes of many children attending the Knyazhevskaya Secondary School and secretly invited the children to join in singing for the church chorus. As for the nature of the songs they were made to sing, an explanation would be superfluous.

Soviet law separates the school from the church, and the church from the state. But extremistically inclined Catholic priests and their helpers deliberately violate the laws on cults. They include the priests A. Tamkovich, I. Zanevskiy, K. Shanyavskiy, and P. Bartoshevich.

In Gervyaty 35 children were drawn to serve the local Roman Catholic priest, while in Radun' 50 teenagers at a time were made to participate in a religious ceremony.

The local opposition to violations of the cult laws is somehow very diffident. For her "educational" activities the administrative commission of the Svirsk settlement council imposed on Subko a symbolic fine, and all that happened to M. Kruopis was a slight scare after she had organized the collection of building materials for erecting a religious building upon instructions from the Roman Catholic priest in Voronovski Rayon, without receiving permission from the executive committee of the local Soviet of people's deputies.

The law is the same for everyone--for believers and for unbelievers. No one has the right to involve children and teenagers in unseemly business and collect money from the gullible. For this, responsibility must be borne, including criminal responsibility as well, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law.

And no matter how hard may the church activists exert themselves to carry out the instructions of their foreign chiefs, their influence over their flocks is growing weaker.

When a person lies once, how can he ever be believed again?

1386

CSO: 1800/06

## NATIONAL

### DZHUNUSOV PRAISES RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN LATVIAN PAPER

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 17 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Maskhud Dzhunusov, doctor of philosophical sciences: "The World Is Learning Russian"]

[Text] Novosti--While studying in Moscow a young Argentine woman married her fellow course member--a Japanese. Journalists asked the newlyweds curiously "In which language did you converse?" "In Russian, of course. We also speak Russian at home."

At home and at work Russian is used as a convenient means for mutual understanding among the most varied peoples. It long ago became one of the three most used languages. Almost 100 states now teach it. And if you also take self-learning into account, many more countries must be added.

Hundreds of millions of non-Russians throughout the world now know and study Russian. And in our country? They make up 59 percent of Soviet citizens. But virtually all adults can speak Russian to one degree or another. More than 23 percent of the population (as against 17 percent in 1970) now have fluent Russian as their second language (after their mother tongue). This proportion continues to grow, which is quite natural. No polyglot could speak all the languages that are spoken and written in the USSR: 36 Iberian-Caucasian, 25 Turkic, 24 Indo-European, 22 Mongol, Tungus-Manchurian and Paleoasiatic, 20 Finno-Ugric and so forth. All are equal regardless of extent of use (some of them have only thousands or even hundreds of native speakers) and all are developed without any kind of discrimination; not a single language has become a dead one during the years of Soviet power. But given this linguistic mix and the growing internationalization of the economy and culture, within the unified system that has been developed in our country, the need arose long ago for an effective means of inter-nation dealings.

Of course, any language could have been chosen by the citizens of the USSR as the most convenient instrument of mutual understanding. But life convinced us that Russian meets this requirement best of all. In terms of the numbers of speaking it, it is first in the country and third in the world (after Chinese and English). It is not, however, only the quantitative aspects that are important.

As long ago as the 19th century many writers and translators recognized that Russian is "the richest and most powerful of the Slavic languages" (Warnhagen von Enze,

Germany), "the richest of the European languages" as if "deliberately created to express the finest shades of meaning," an "exceptional and miraculous conciseness combined with clarity" (Prosper Merimee, France). In 1914 the Belgian linguist Charles Sarolea recalled that it is "the language of a great nation." And recently, in his book "Profiles of the Future," the British scientist and science fiction writer Arthur Clarke posed the question: will Russian or English become mankind's main language in the 21st century? The "Peace" Institute of the Russian Language in Japan has made the call: "Let's learn Russian!... It is essential to know how to read, write and speak Russian."

So, the advantages of the Russian language are great and varied. Thus, local differences are barely noticeable since it is spoken with less stresses than, for example, Chinese or German. They do not prevent people from understanding each other everywhere in the world's largest country, while just in the Rhine Lands in the FRG contrasts in dialect are substantial over distances of only 40-50 kilometers, quite often hampering dealings between the local inhabitants and travellers. I might also add that even Ukrainian and Belorussian are closer to Russian than some of the German dialects are to each other.

The literary and colloquial forms of the Russian language are also closer than in German, and even more so than in Chinese. There is more: almost 90 percent of the vocabulary retains a correspondence between the pronunciation and the written word (in English and French it is about 10 percent). Russian orthography is simpler, more complete than perhaps in any other language. There are no accent marks. There are no combinations of letters needed to produce a single sound, which is typical of the Latin languages and their variants, from the Romance and Germanic languages to the Slavic. The Cyrillic alphabet adopted by the Russian language has advantages over many other writing systems, especially the hieroglyphics. Many specialists consider that it is the best of the invented alphabets. And most of the alphabets used in the USSR are based on it: under Soviet power about 50 peoples for the first time received a scientifically developed written language, and with it an opportunity for more active contribution to and augmentation of the treasure house of world literature.

The interaction and mutual enrichment of languages has been reinforced, thanks to their equality and free development in the USSR. The Russian vocabulary (especially the scientific and technical vocabulary) is actively borrowed and at the same time is augmented by non-Russian words. This openness for mutual influences and a readiness for exchange is alien to national isolation and it expands the common interlinguistic base of the most varied languages in the country, including Russian. This, of course, facilitates its mastery by those for whom it has not been a native language from birth.

I make one reservation: it is wrong to think that it is "unusually complicated for students." It is no more difficult to master than other world language (I know this from my own experience). Of course, if everywhere "the popularity of Russian is growing very rapidly" (a quote from the London FINANCIAL TIMES) it is not only and not so much because the legends about its "great difficulty" are refuted by life itself. There is another important consideration: the popular masses have been convinced and continue to be convinced that it really does "deserve every possible study both for its own sake... and for the sake of the literature that it makes available," as Karl Marx wrote. (K. Marx and F. Engels. Complete Works, Vol 18, page 526).

Specialists have calculated that one-third of world scientific and technical literature is published in Russian, and almost four-fifths of all the information accumulated by the peoples of the world have been indexed in Cyrillic. To know Russian means to have access to, as it were, a universal key to numerous languages, to colossal spiritual riches. True, an extremely broad access is also provided by English, the second most used language after Chinese. But translations and references are usually prepared more rapidly in Russian. And in terms of the scale of translation and book-publishing activity the USSR holds the firm leadership.

It would also be possible to cite a number of other arguments but, in my opinion, what has already been said is sufficient to understand why Russian is acquiring a growing significance and place in the life of our contemporaries, primarily of course, here in the land of the soviets. Obviously, it is Russian that will also remain for the foreseeable future first among the equal languages in the USSR, voluntarily chosen by the Soviet people as the most effective means for international dealings and international contacts and cooperation.

9642

CS0: 1800/1249

## NATIONAL

### MEDIA'S ABILITY TO INFLUENCE SOCIETY LIMITED, STUDY FINDS

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 8, Aug 82 pp 10-11

[Article by Viktor Dvoryanov, chief of the press, television and radio section of the Sverdlovsk CPSU Obkom: "It Is Necessary To Struggle for Effectiveness"]

[Text] We have in the central Urals an old widely known metallurgical plant. The local journalists have become accustomed to talking about it only in rosy tones. Meanwhile, everything was not O.K. in the enterprise. Like rust, mismanagement began to eat away at the collective's good prestige, and responsibility for the fulfillment of the plan was weakened.

They found out about all this in the editorial office of the oblast newspaper URAL'SKIY RABOCHIY. The journalists began to decide how best to reveal the critical subject. The simplest way was to send a correspondent to the plant, let him investigate everything thoroughly, and then write an article of high quality. However, they thought in the editorial office: Would not the shift from positive articles to destructive material be too abrupt? For all that, it was necessary to consider the attitude, which had taken shape in the readers, in the statements about the plant. It was possible to conduct a raid. However, even this approach was little suited to the task for the same reason. After a thorough discussion of the problem, they came to the conclusion: It is necessary for the metallurgists themselves to tell about what has happened on the pages of the newspaper; their opinion will be especially convincing in this situation.

A gaudy poster, which covered the entire space between the windows, appeared near the central entrance hall with the questions: What is preventing the collective from working more rhythmically, what measures and engineer solutions will help to overcome the lagging behind more quickly?

The poster urged: "Drop your letters with suggestions and critical comments in the URAL'SKIY RABOCHIY mailboxes which have been set up in the shops and at the entrances to the plant".

Of course, the newspapermen had doubts: Would the workers respond? Had the "questionnaire" been put up prematurely? However, soon dozens of letters suggesting how to correct the situation were extracted from the editorial mailboxes. An analysis of them showed that the party and trade union committees and the enterprise administration were engaging unsystematically in the urgent problems of managing production, organizing labor, and saving raw material, fuel and other resources.

The replies, which were received, formed the basis for a URAL'SKIY RABOCHIY article. In it, the reasons for the enterprise's lagging behind were revealed, and it was shown what had to be done first. The well reasoned and lively written article evoked a great deal of reader response and was discussed in city and oblast party committees. The publication served as an occasion for a critical review of the work of many of the oblast's work collectives and helped them to overcome their complacency.

The URAL'SKIY RABOCHIY initiative was supported in the party obkom and it was recommended that other editorial staffs study it carefully.

It seems that the profundity and effectiveness of press articles and their force depend primarily on the attention of party organs toward the practices of the journalist collectives. The CPSU obkom, gorkoms and raykoms and the party organizations of our oblast are trying to improve and further perfect the system for directing the mass information and propaganda media, considering the new requirements of life. The art of this leadership, in our opinion, consists of skillfully determining the ideological content of the press and concentrating its efforts on the most important tasks in the economy, culture, and indoctrination. This directs the creative research of journalists into the required channel. What is the mechanism for the party leadership's influence on the effectiveness of publications and broadcasts?

Once a quarter, the subject plans of the URAL'SKIY RABOCHIY editorial staff and the oblast committee for television and radio broadcasts are approved in the Sverdlovsk party obkom bureau, and the directions for their activity in the near future and long-term are firmed up. When discussing the work of the editorial staffs, the party organs suggest to them what urgent subjects, which flow from the actual situation, should be allotted a larger place in the creative plans. For example, the discussion of the reports of the URAL'SKIY RABOCHIY and REVDINSKIY RABOCHIY newspapers and the oblast committee for television and radio broadcasts took place in this spirit during a session of the party obkom bureau. After it had analyzed the activity of the editorial collectives, the bureau directed them toward the solution of the burning tasks which have been assigned by the 26th CPSU Congress and defined clear reference points for the future. Special stress was placed on improving the results from the articles.

In carrying out the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work", the oblast party committees -- along with developing the forms and methods for directing the press, which have already proven themselves -- are searching for new ways.

For example, instructive experience has been acquired in the Kamensk-Ural'skiy CPSU gorkom which is conducting "round tables" with the editorial staff of the city newspaper KAMENSKIY RABOCHIY. Questions concerning the development of brigade forms of labor organization, the transportation services, and the publicizing of the progressive experience and methods of the best tutors have been discussed here with quite a bit of benefit.

The question of the effectiveness and efficacy of newspaper articles, including the problems which are being discussed at the "round table" has been examined during a session of the Kamensk-Ural'skiy Party gorkom bureau.

The concern of the gorkom for improving the ties of the journalists with life is having a positive effect on the content of the newspaper and has increased the effectiveness of its articles. Here in front of me is the next KAMENSKIY RABOCHIY deputy page, which is being published by the supernumerary department of Soviet construction. It is dedicated to checking on the fulfillment of the decisions of the city soviet session which discussed several months ago the question of using labor resources. As usual, a report about the session was published. However, the journalists argued that this was not enough. It was necessary to relate what had been changed after the decisions were adopted, whether working conditions are improved, and whether a struggle against slackers and parasites is truly being waged. The newspaper printed a number of critical articles. The reports of directors on measures to improve living conditions and indoctrinational work in the housing area, which had been adopted after the former publications, were featured here.

In the party obkom, they approved the well thoughtout system for attracting authors, the organization of mass raids, and the broad use of public control forms in the editorial board of the city newspaper TAGIL'SKIY RABOCHIY. I recall a story with a letter from N. Yevseyev, a miner, entitled "Output -- a Minus". It concerned blunders in organizing the mining of iron ore. The editorial staff asked the directors of the metallurgical combine to report their opinion of this article. They reported in their reply that the facts had supposedly "not been corroborated". It was necessary to return to this subject once again. An experienced worker correspondent, N. Popov, who had checked the efficacy of the reply, wrote a report entitled "It Is Early To Finish" which was published under the headline "Returning to What Has Been Printed". The author criticized the directors of the combine's mining administration for their bureaucratic and unfounded reply and for their lack of attention toward the needs of the miners. It was only after this that the criticism produced an effect. Serious steps were taken to improve work in the mine.

I will cite another example. TAGIL'SKIY RABOCHIY printed a report entitled "Con-  
viences in the Project" about attaching young personnel. Instead of reacting in a business-like manner to the criticism and improving the living condition of the young railroad-car builders, the directors of the Uralvagonzavod workers' housing administration escaped with an answer written for form alone. But again, an inspection, which served as the occasion for an editorial article entitled "Con-  
viences in the Project. Politeness Also?", prevailed in this.

To struggle for effectiveness means to print sound and topical material and to illuminate urgent matters consistently, with high principles, and in a party way.

Once, the workers in one of the Uralmashzavod workshops wrote a letter to the oblast committee for television and radio broadcasts about the fact that tons of metal were being dumped here. Actual "mountains of gold" had grown over the years. The television studio organized a raid based on the letter. The film, which was used in the subject "Addresses of Mismanagement", was shown to a session of the plant's party committee. They admitted that the criticism was justified.

However, a repeat raid on the enterprise corroborated the fact that the situation had not changed there: Usable metal was being brought to the dump as before. Then, the editors prepared a special review and sent it to the party obkom. The film of the second raid was shown during a meeting of the plant's management aktiv. The general director of the enterprise, Ye. Varnachev, and the participants in the veiwing left for the address of the mismanagment. There on the spot, instructions were given for beginning the excavations of the "mountains of gold". A great deal of metal was saved thanks to the persistence of the television journalists.

The effect of material on readers and viewers directly depends on the level of their professional execution.

Just as the board of URAL'SKIY RABOCHIY, the journalists on the main editorial board of the oblast committee for television and radio broadcasts conducted an experiment in the Sverdlovsk Mechanical Plant No 4: Special mailboxes were hung and the enterprise workers were requested to write about the reasons for absenteeism, violations of discipline and wasted time. The letters, which were collected, provided rich food for thought. However, how should one act now, considering the distinctive features of radio and television? The idea arose in the editorial staff of listening to the peoples' opinions during a workers meeting. At the recommendation of the television journalists, it was held in the plant and the workers of the Zheleznodorozhniy party raykom actively participated in its preparation.

Not everyone wanted to wash their dirty linen in public during the meeting. Nevertheless, a frank discussion was held. Many reasons, because of which the enterprise was feverish, were mentioned; and specific proposals about a campaign for economy and thrift were expressed. Of course, the changes did not take place immediately. Absenteeism decreased in the plant, a comrades' court began to function, and a commission to fight against drunkenness was activated. The television reporting and the report from the workers meeting, it seems, have provided visible results.

The broadcast was approved by the oblast party committee. It was emphasised that the editorial staff had found a successful way for television to intervene in the work of an enterprise which is lagging behind, and thereby helped to change the situation there.

Other editorial staffs are also searching for ways to improve the effectiveness of their presentations. The Irbitskaya newspaper VOSKHOD publishes pages on effectiveness, has a section entitled "Returning to What Has Been Printed", and makes wide use of letters to the editor. The ALAPAYEVSKAYA ISKRA and BEREZOVSKIY RABOCHIY and the Krasnoufimsk and Sysertskiy radio editorial boards are conducting meetings with readers and listeners and sessions of editorial clubs where ways to solve problems, which have arisen, are discussed.

Consistency and persistency in bringing what has been begun to an end distinguishes the collectives of VECHERNYY SVERDLOVSK, ZNAMYA POBEDY (Sukhoy Log), ASBESTOVSKIY RABOCHIY, ARTEMOVSKIY RABOCHIY and ZA KOMMUNIZM (Kamyshlov) and the radio broadcasting editorial staffs of Pervouralsk, Nizhnyy Tagil and the Severskiy Pipe Plant.

The CPSU Central Committee continuously requires that party committees improve the role of the mass information and propaganda media in expanding criticism and self-criticism. The Sverdlovsk party obkom is seeing to it that the CPSU gorkoms and raykoms treat press articles carefully and support the criticism. At the same time, petty guardianship over the editorial staffs and attempts to muzzle criticism in the press are being condemned.

For example, URAL'SKIY RABOCHIY printed a worker correspondent's critical report on the abuse of his service position and violations of party ethics by the director of the Pervoural'skiy Reinforced Concrete Item and Design Plant, V. Anisimov. Another time, the newspaper condemned the deficiencies which were tolerated by the secretary of the party committee, O. Lyashenko, when preparing and conducting a party conference in the "Tagilstroy" Trust.

In their replies to these articles, the Pervoural'skiy and Nizhnetagil'skiy party gorkoms admitted their correctness; however, they demonstrated obvious inconsistency in the matter. The Pervoural'skiy gorkom moved the director, communist V. Anisimov who had compromised himself, to another leading position. O. Lyashenko, the secretary of the party committee in the "Tagilstroy" Trust, who had received a serious party punishment for his incorrect work style, was recommended and elected a member of the Tagilstroyevskiy CPSU raykom bureau. This, of course, evoked bewilderment in the readers. URAL'SKIY RABOCHIY was forced to return again to the subject. In an article entitled "Entrusted to Lead....", the newspaper subjected the Pervoural'skiy and Nizhnetagil'skiy CPSU gorkoms to criticism for the deficiencies in the assignment and indoctrination of personnel and the incorrect attitude toward the newspaper's critical material and the workers' complaints.

The CPSU Obkom supported the highly principled position of URAL'SKIY RABOCHIY, directed the attention of the Pervoural'skiy and Nizhnetagil'skiy party gorkoms toward their incorrect attitude toward the critical comments of the press and the letters and suggestions of the workers, and required all directors to treat carefully press publications and citizen letters, requests and complaints; to struggle resolutely against any manifestations of bureaucratism; and to expand criticism and self-criticism.

In order to know better the force of the effect of newspaper articles and television and radio broadcasts on readers, viewers and listeners, we conducted sociological research. We were interested first of all in the degree to which press articles helped to improve work in this or that enterprise, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, or establishment. It specifically turned out that sometimes nothing was changed after critical articles. In a number of cases, editorial staffs are satisfied with formal answers under the headline "In the Tracks of the Articles": They say that an answer has been received .. and this is good. Here, they say, effectiveness is also present. But it is necessary to struggle for effectiveness. The answers to our questionnaire helped the journalists to conduct a deeper and more concrete discussion in the pages of the press concerning the main thing -- how is the oblast living today.

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## NATIONAL

### 'KROKODIL' ALIVE AND WELL AT 60

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 8, Aug 82 p 36

[Article by Yevgeniy Dubrovin, editor-in-chief of the magazine KROKODIL: "Did You Want To Be in a KROKODIL?"]

[Text] Is this not, in truth, a ridiculous phrase? First, is there a normal individual who would get in into his head to climb inside a reptile -- especially one so loathsome? Second, even if he should climb in, what would he do there? It would seem that there is no place, generally speaking, for such a strange word combination in our language, even one so rich with all kinds of surprises.

However, it exists. It is possible to hear the phrase "Did you want to get into KROKODIL?" rather frequently -- on the street, in stores, in public transportation, in establishments... unfortunately. For the expression "Did you want to get into a KROKODIL?" signifies some kind of disorder and exposes the specific bearer of an evil: a bureaucrat, a robber, a sycophant, a climber, a parasite....

The fact of the matter is that this remote exotic animal -- the crocodile -- has found a second home for itself in our country in the form of... a satirical magazine. In the majority of cases, people, who are strangers to our socialist morality and to our way of life, get on the magazine's pages. This is why the words "Did you want to get in a KROKODIL?" has a completely different meaning than that which a foreigner translates from Russian.

The word "krokodil" acquired a second meaning for the first time 60 years ago -- on 27 August 1922. On that date, RABOCHAYA GAZETA came out with a totally unusual first page: a fierce red crocodile was climbing out of a torn strip. A boy magazine detached itself from the newspaper mother.

From its very beginning, the newborn magazine -- just as is prescribed for all crocodiles -- led an aggressive way of life. It pounced with fury on those who were interfering with the construction of a new society. On its pages, KROKODIL mercilessly ridiculed active enemies of the Soviet authority, quiet clock-watchers, and lovers of an easy life. On the other hand, it was tactful, sensitive and attentive with regards to conscientious people who had been offended or who had gotten into trouble -- it took them under its protection and tried to help.

The fact that KROKODIL immediately ... swallowed its rivals can only be explained by this. At the time, several humor magazines were being published; however, these were publications which engaged either in "salon" humor, that is, humor for the sake of humor, or in grumbling about minor deficiencies in the life of the new society.

Workers, peasants and employees began to turn to the magazine for help .... The circulation of the publication rapidly grew -- 100,000, 200,000, 300,000... 500,000. V. Mayakovskiy, D. Bednyy, E. Krotkiy, M. Kol'tsov, Kukryniksy, B. Yefimov, Yu. Gaf, K. Yeliseyev, K. Rotov, M. Cheremnykh, and other talented masters of the pen and brush actively contributed to the magazine. This permitted the magazine to be completely made into a highly artistic one.

Together with its country, KROKODIL travelled a difficult path along which it encountered everything: the sadness of failures, the happiness of victories, and fights against an enemy not for life but to the death.... The magazine ploughed, smelted metal, fought, constructed grown-up chemical giants, and developed the virgin lands.

KROKODIL is now 60 years old. Many column headings have disappeared, others have replaced them, the majority of those who stood near the beginnings of the magazine are not with us; however, the main thing -- that which was laid during the first issue-- has remained: a vital connection with the people. Everyday, messengers bring bags of mail from all corners of the country and from abroad to the 12th floor of Bumazhnyy thoroughfare.

Annually, KROKODIL receives approximately 100,000 letters. Its circulation has reached six million copies.

A second main item remains from the boy KROKODIL: a militant position. The magazine actively intervenes in almost every sphere of life. Its correspondents and volunteer reader helpers write about mismanagement, poor workmen, drunkards, loafers, and parasites. The magazine is trying to help workers to solve the task which we are solving together with the entire country-- the implementation of the Food Program.

The struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension and the unmasking of imperialism's aggressive essence is the constant theme of the KROKODIL people-- artists and writers.

Our veterans: Kukryniksy, Boris Yefimov, Mark Abramov, Naum Lisogorskiy, Sergey Mikhailov, and Leonid Lench, are as before faithful to their publication. However, a middle generation of KROKODIL people is reaching manhood and the youth are gathering strength: a lyceum, which prepares satirists and story tellers, and a studio for the young caricaturists are operating under the editorial staff.

Replacements are being prepared. The phrase "Did you want to get into KROKODIL?" is acquiring another meaning.

Crossing the editorial staff's threshold, the young individual says: "Yes, I want to become a satirist! I want to fight against those who are still interfering with our life and work!"

And we are glad -- for our publication grows younger with the arrival of each young talent.

One of our readers wrote on the eve of the jubilee: "I wish you eternal youth."

"It's mutual!" We answer all our correspondents and readers. "Youth to you, success in work, love and peace, dear friends!"

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## NATIONAL

### SALARY ARRANGEMENTS IN SOVIET RADIO, TV DESCRIBED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 8, Aug 82 pp 64-65

[Article by I. Shcherbin, chief of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting Administration for the Organization of Labor and Wages: "Concerning the Payment of Radio and Television Employees"]

[Text] A legal opinion was published in the first edition of ZHURNALIST from which it follows that it is not necessary to have on a newspaper or magazine a payment norm for an editor: Everything depends on the degree of his general work load -- organizational, management, etc. It appears, for example, that the "pay" for an editor is established or not established in periodical publications and rayon newspapers depending on an order of the editorial board.

However, I have heard a different procedure for the radio. Tell me about it please. The fact of the matter is that I have been offered work on the radio. How do they pay for the work of journalists there?

F. M.

Krasnodarskiy Kray.

The work of journalists, who are working in television and radio broadcasting, is regulated by work and copyright standards just as that of other categories of Soviet journalists. The payment of wages and bonuses to them is done in accordance with the standards of labor laws, and royalties are paid on the basis of copyright.

As is known, much more enters into the circle of duties of editorial workers besides the writing of their own material for which they receive a royalty. Insuring the creation of television (radio) broadcasts on a high ideological, political and artistic level in accordance with the production plan is their direct responsibility. Staff editorial staff workers must attract scientific and cultural figures and production innovators and progressive workers to participate in the broadcasts, order literary material for qualified authors, and provide help to the non-staff in their work. The editing of material; the checking of the

correctness of quotations, names, figures, and other factual information which is cited from primary sources; working with the letters from television viewers (radio listeners); the preparation and handing over of microphone document cases; the listing of broadcasts, which have gone into the air waves, with an indication of the date, time and size of the writer's royalty; the keeping of a card index on non-organic writers; etc., are also regarded as the main duties of the employees.

The organization, preparation and editing of a presentation on some urgent question or other is a no less and -- at times -- a more complicated task for journalists than the creation of their own material. That is why editorial workers may also be paid bonuses besides their wages. The procedure, according to which workers who have distinguished themselves during the creation of television and radio broadcasts at a high ideological and artistic level and who have achieved overall good results in work during this may be awarded bonuses, was established by the Statute on Awarding Bonuses which was approved by a decree of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU.

As is known, no more than 40 percent of the royalty fund may be paid to staff employees in television and radio. The major part of the royalties must be directed toward the broad attraction of highly qualified non-staff writers, workers from all branches of the national economy, production innovators, workers, and kolkoz farmers.

A royalty, whose size can reach 75 percent (and in individual cases 100 percent) of the monthly position pay rate, is marked down in the account of staff journalists for their own materials. In this regard, it is necessary to point out that all the main elements of writer legal relationships are present here: the actual conclusion (in verbal form) of a writer's contract, the acceptance of material, and the use and payment for it in accordance with the price list. True, staff writers find themselves in special conditions. On the one hand, they are employees of the organization and, consequently, are subordinate to the rules of its internal labor regulations. On the other hand, they enter into legal writer relationships with the administration of that same organization. Such dual relationships are regarded in legal science as complex ones (author-labor). This is also confirmed by the fact that the Statute on Awarding Bonuses permits the payment of a bonus to a journalist when he is receiving a writer's royalty. The size of the bonus considering the royalty cannot exceed half of the worker's pay scale.

The amounts and the procedure for paying a royalty for material, which has been specially written for television and radio, has been established and the procedure for using them in broadcasts has been determined by the statutes in effect. A royalty for large works (stories, songs, scripts, symphonies, etc.) which have been written for television and radio must be paid on the basis of a written contract which has been concluded with the author for the right of radio and television organizations to use his works. Normally (if the author does not insist on something else), contracts are concluded in written form for a sum exceeding 250 rubles.

Besides large works, a large number of other writer material of a journalistic nature -- commentaries, information articles, conversations, interviews, reporting, etc., -- are used in broadcasts. As a rule, written contracts are not concluded with writers for the preparation of this material; the verbal form of contract is used.

A general rule has been established according to which payment will be made for material, which is ordered from an author, only in the event that it is broadcast. Journalistic works, which are accepted from non-staff writers but which are not used in broadcasts, are paid for at the rate of 50 percent of the prescribed compensation amount.

An author's reading of his own journalistic text before a microphone or the same kind of appearance on television is not subject to an additional payment; however, this is considered when determining the amount of the compensation (within the limits of the pay scale for this price list point).

If the author appears with a reading of his own unpublished literary and artistic material, a royalty, which is based on an actor's pay scale and which considers the length of the broadcast, is paid to him in addition to the compensation for his literary work.

The overall total of the compensation, which has been established for this type of material, does not depend on the number of its authors and cannot exceed the amounts of the maximum pay scales.

The main editorial staffs of Central Television and Radio Broadcasting directly pay for material, which has been prepared by workers in the republic and local television and radio committees, according to the pay scales which have been established for them if -- of course -- this material has not been used before in local broadcasts.

As a rule, the co-authorship of staff workers and non-staff writers is not permitted during the preparation of broadcasts. The special permission of the editor-in-chief and of the committee chairman is required for such co-authorship. Staff editorial workers can become authors only with the permission of the editor-in-chief who gives this permission only to employees who are performing necessary work with the non-staff aktiv and who are carrying out the norm, which has been established by the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, for the presentation of materials according to an official pay scale. These norms (payment norms) have been defined by Order No 485 of the state committee dated 18 October 1976 for the main categories of editorial staff workers -- commentators, editors and correspondents. The specific norm for the presentation of material by individual employees and the type of payment are prescribed by the appropriate leaders -- committee chairmen, television studio directors, etc.

The payment of an extra royalty to staff employees for organizational work, the preparation of material from non-staff authors, their editing, the compiling of broadcast plans, the handling of newspaper and magazine articles, the surveying of letters for work purposes, the drawing up of announcements in artistic programs

and request concerts, the selection of musical and literary works for television and radio broadcasts, and other work which is included in the circle of their work responsibilities, is forbidden. It is necessary to note that all the employees of this committee (studio) regardless of the position they occupy, including the technical ones, are regarded as staff workers.

For staff literary workers whose official pay scale is less than 220 rubles a month, the compensation, which is paid to these workers from the literary royalty fund, is taken into consideration in all cases of calculating their average salary. In this regard, the total of the average salary (considering the royalty) cannot exceed 220 rubles a month. This provision is applicable only to editorial personnel (commentators, reviewers, correspondents, editors, etc.) and has no relationship to those staff television and radio workers who are connected with direct literary work (producers, announcers, operators, etc.).

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## REGIONAL

### VAYNO RECEIVES SOCIAL SCIENTIST GRADUATES

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 11 Agu 82 pp 1, 3

[Article attributed to ETA (Estonian Telegraph Agency): "With Concern for the Party's Labor Forces"]

[Text] The ever increasing tasks involved in building Communism demand a high level of theoretical and methodological training on the part of party, Soviet and economic workers. Studies in higher party educational institutions play an important role in training and upgrading the qualifications of party workers.

On August 10, a large group of party workers and journalists were received by the Estonian CP Central Committee. They were graduates of the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee and Leningrad Higher Party School.

K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, greeted the graduates of the higher party educational institutions with these words: You are beginning a new stage in your careers in the year of a glorious anniversary--the Sixtieth Anniversary of the USSR.

As comrade L. I. Brezhnev has emphasized, this renowned date is a "good pretext for summing up, for defining and clarifying tasks for the future". The workers of the Estonian SSR are preparing to celebrate this anniversary with new achievements in fulfilling the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The aspiration to mark the date of this anniversary with new successes is characteristic of all our republic's labor collectives. A clear confirmation of this is the fact that our republic's industry has attained its half-yearly quotas ahead of schedule. Patriotic undertakings directed at successful fulfillment of yearly plans and quotas of the Five-Year Plan are continually increasing. The most valuable of them are approved and supported by the Estonian CP Central Committee. Among these are the initiative of the "Vykhandu" kolkhoz of the Vyruskiy Rayon to attain high milk yields for the winter period, of the Pyarnuskiy Rayon Party Committee to render assistance to enterprises that are lagging behind, of the leaders in the enterprises of light industry and a number of others.

Preparations for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR must also be used for strengthening, in all possible ways and from every angle, friendship and brotherhood among peoples and for the further development of the political and labor initiative of the masses.

A most important event in the life of our country was the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The Food Program, approved at that session, takes into account current internal and external features of the development of the state. It is intended to foster the attainment of important inter-related goals: reliable provision of foodstuffs to the nation out of its own resources and progress toward equalizing the material and cultural domestic conditions in the city and in the country.

The resolutions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were accepted with great enthusiasm and approval by the whole party and all Soviet peoples. At present, practical measures are being outlined and carried out to implement the accepted resolutions in party organizations and labor collectives all over the nation.

We must, in all possible ways, make use of the rich experience gained through work to mobilize communists and all workers for the campaign to put the agrarian policies of the party into practice. Both this experience and our capabilities have grown significantly since the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. During these years the number of communists in rural areas has grown substantially. Now there are almost 40 thousand of them here, or more than a third of the total number; half of them work directly in agricultural production. All their influence, all the authority of these comrades must be used in all areas related to the further development of the rural economy.

Under modern conditions the role of rural rayon party committees is constantly growing. They are called upon to provide political guidance to the development of agricultural production and to facilitate coherent, well-coordinated interaction among all portions of the agricultural production complex in the rayon link. They must acquire a deeper understanding of the activity of the primary party organizations; they must study attentively and generalize their experience and offer active, practical assistance to them.

The CPSU Central Committee has accepted a resolution dealing with the creation of agricultural departments in the rayon party committees. This, without a doubt, will help the party committees gain a deeper knowledge of the problems of agricultural production and thus to solve them more concretely and competently. Raising the level of management of agricultural production has bearing, first of all, on improvement of the training of labor forces in this sector of the economy. We must improve work with the labor forces, as well as monitoring the implementation of the resolutions adopted.

Now work on the formation of agricultural departments is essentially complete. Specialists in agriculture with experience in party and political work have been assigned here. The labor forces of the secretaries of the primary party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhoses are continually being reinforced, primarily through the addition of specialists and graduates of higher party schools.

The heart of all the activity of party organizations at this modern stage of development,—said comrade Vayno, as in the building of Communism in general, consists of management of the economy. Our primary efforts are directed toward fostering an intensified course of economic development to achieve improvement of the efficiency of production and the quality of work. Special attention should be devoted to the party requirement that "the economy must be economical." This opens up a wide field of activity for creativity, for daring new solutions and for the application of knowledge gained by graduates of higher party educational institutions.

Today, here in the Estonian CP Central Committee, we are meeting with comrades who have successfully completed the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee and the Leningrad higher party school. But education alone is not enough. V. I. Lenin emphasized that "competence is demonstrated not through a document or certificate, rather it is certified through life experiences and practical actions."

The school of life exists in the everyday struggle for the party's work, in the bold surmounting of difficulties--this is what tempers a worker and fosters the necessary qualities in him. This point is confirmed by numerous facts, by reality itself. "In order to become a true party worker," said L. I. Brezhnev in his report to the 26th CPSU Congress, "it is not enough to complete your education in a party school. Comrades who have been assigned to party work as supervisors must, as they say, get right in the thick of the working masses, so that they know, not from documents, but from personal experience, how the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of our nation live, so that they know their lives, needs and interests."

Many of the comrades now sitting here in this hall began their careers as laborers, kolkhozniks or engineers. All of them, before beginning their studies, passed through the good school of life; many have had much experience with economic and party-political work and have combined this work with intensive study.

As always, the ranks of party workers have been filled from among the best representatives of the working class--elected members of party and Soviet organs.

The Estonian Republic's party organization strives to foster in its labor forces aspiration toward the new and the progressive, toward mastery of the art of economics and management on a modern level. This is facilitated by systematic work to train and retrain supervisors of party and Soviet workers. In recent years, almost 400 people have completed the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee and Leningrad higher party school; 200 are presently enrolled.

The times require all party workers to use self-discipline and efficiency in all they do, strict discipline and the mobilization of existing resources. By consistently adhering to Lenin's style of work, we can create a firm foundation for improving the entire range of organizational and political

activity. To adhere without deviation to Lenin's style of work means, first of all, to treat the whole enterprise of supervision and management as a science and art which must be mastered continually, thoroughly and from all angles.

Comrade Vayno dwelt specifically on the necessity for strengthening ties with the masses. The republic's party organization has acquired a great deal of experience in this area through traditional days of political unity, discussions and meetings of the republic's supervisors and workers in labor collectives.

Under modern conditions the resolution of everyday questions of party work require an ever deeper approach. Such an approach presupposes the systematic and logical study of the labor forces, continual study of Lenin's creative legacy and of the actual practice of building Communism, as well as interpretation of the experience which has been acquired.

This year 65 people received party-political higher education; 9 of them have graduated with honors.

Ya. Allmere successfully completed graduate study at the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee and defended his dissertation to gain the academic degree of Candidate in Historical Sciences.

Comrades Yu. Niysuke, D. Visnapuu and many others combined study, receiving grades of excellent and good, with difficult jobs.

In conclusion comrade Vayno expressed confidence that the graduates of higher party education institutions will prove worthy of the high title of Communist Party Worker and Supervisor.

The best of the graduates, those who had received degrees with honors, were given memorial gifts.

Ya. Allmere, chief of the Department of Light and Food Industries of the Estonian CP Central Committee, E. Yurik, instructor in management of the Estonian CP Central Committee and S. Orgulas, second secretary of the Yygevaskiy Raykom of the Estonian CP took the floor in the name of the graduates and thanked the party for its concern and attention and vowed that they would apply all their efforts, experience and the knowledge acquired through their studies to perform the great and responsible tasks which face our society.

Present at the reception was A. Kudryavtsev, A. B. Upsi, D. Visnapuu, Kh. Vel'di, deputy chairman of the Soviet of Ministers of the Estonian SSSR and A. Aben and A. Soydlä, chiefs of departments of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

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MUSLIM NATIONALITIES SWEEP 'HEROINE-MOTHER' AWARDS IN KIRGIZIYA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 10 Sep 82 p 2 and 14 Sep 82 p 3 carries a 2300-word report of a Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On the Awarding of the Title 'Heroine-Mother' to Multi-child Mothers Living in the Kirgiz SSR." It carries the names of 118 women who "have given birth to and raised ten children." All of the names are typical of the Muslim nationalities of Soviet Central Asia; none are identifiably Slavic.

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